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Fine Job Work a Specialty.

VOL. XIV.

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Dance, or chorea, is one of the most pitiable afflictions humanity is called on to endure. That this disease can be cured, however, is proven by the fact that it has been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The tranquillizing effect upon the nerves exercised by this remarkable medicine is witnessed to by thousands who have found healing and strength in its use. It not only cures women's diseases, but it promotes the health of the whole body. It is a nerve-feeding, strength-giving, sleep-inducing medicine. It makes weak women well. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics. It cannot disagree with the weakest or most delicate constitution.

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THE CASE OF CALEB POWERS.

One of the Most Outrageous Political Persecutions of all Time.

An Interview With Attorney Robert C. Kinkead, of Louisville--Some Interesting Facts.

Louisville, January 16

The near approach of the time for filing the bill of exceptions and the appeal in the case of Caleb Powers has awakened interest, not only in Cincinnati, but in this city as well, public opinion being aroused to a remarkable extent. The success of the Caleb Powers Defense Fund, inaugurated by the Commercial Tribune, and resulting in contributions from Democrats, as well as from Republicans, and from Santhorn, as well as Northern States, is taken as a strong indication of outside belief in the innocence of Caleb Powers, and the unanimity of expression from the hundreds of contributors is making its impression in Kentucky.

CONSPIRACY STAND ALONE.

It is only fair to Kentucky to say that the belief in the guilt of Caleb Powers exists in official and political circles under Goebell's influence only, while among the people in general, even among those who incline to believe him guilty, and they are in the minority, there is a demand that he shall have a fair and impartial trial, difficult though its attainment may seem.

With a view to procuring for the Commercial Tribune a statement of the vital points of the case, your correspondent called on Mr. Robert C. Kinkead, of this city, one of the original and present counsel for Powers, and the interview with that gentleman, together with the affidavits of Caleb Powers, and the conclusion of perjury by Finley B. Anderson, and the notorious charge of Judge Cantrell to the grand jury of Franklin county are the results.

COUNSEL IN THE CASE.

The counsel who have appeared on behalf of Caleb Powers, some of them being still in the case, were Governor John Young Brown, of this city; Judge James C. Sims, of Bowling Green; Judge James B. Finner, of Georgetown; Major W. C. Owens, of Louisville; Robert C. Kinkead, of this city; F. R. Sampson and Judge J. H. Tinsley, of Barrenville; L. F. Sinclair, of Georgetown; Judge George Denny and Wood G. Dinslip, Lexington; John Smith, of Paris; John Douglas, of Owensville, and Judge Jerry R. Morton, of Lexington, the services of the latter gentleman having been secured by the subscriptions from "The Women of Kentucky."

The interview with Mr. Kinkead was obtained with some difficulty, and it is his desire throughout to give the fullest credit to the gentlemen associated with him and who have been waging a gallant fight on behalf of a persecuted man. The interview was dictated by Mr. Kinkead, and gives the history of the case in full.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. KINKEAD.

"Mr. Kinkead, have you any objection to making a statement in relation to some of the material points in the Caleb Powers case?"

"As a general rule," said Mr. Kinkead, "an attorney is reluctant to talk for publication about professional matters; but so much has been published that is untrue, in relation to the Powers case especially, that I am perfectly willing to state some facts for the benefit of the public, that the people may know, to some extent, at least, the persecutions to which Mr. Powers has been subjected. I desire, first of all, however, to correct a statement made in the Commercial Tribune of January 11, in which it is stated that I am a Democrat. My first vote was cast for President Garfield, and never, from that time to this, have I been other than a Republican."

"My connection with the Powers case dates from the day of his arrest, about six weeks after Senator Goebel was shot. I have been present during both of his trials, and have heard the testimony of every witness who has testified, and I say unequivocally that there is not a word of competent or credible testimony in the record of either trial that has in the least degree justified the verdict of guilty. If either trial had been before a tri-

ibunal from which the political feature was eliminated, the motion of the defense for peremptory instructions to find the defendant not guilty would, in my opinion, have been sustained. The Court of Appeals very promptly reversed the judgment in the first trial. Another trial was had and a conviction followed, and it is from the judgment in the last trial that the appeal is now being prosecuted, with an absolute certainty in the opinion of counsel for defense that a reversal will be had.

"Have the conditions changed to such an extent, as reported in the Democratic press, as to justify the statement that Powers can have a fair trial under the indictment, Mr. Kinkead?"

"Such a statement is unwarranted, as was demonstrated upon the last trial in the Powers case, which was concluded in October. The Goebellites have made the conviction of Powers a political issue in each campaign that has followed since the death of Senator Goebel, and it is a singular fact that each trial of Powers was forced by the Commonwealth just upon the eve of each election, although he was not in either instance ready for trial, and it is my opinion that just so long as the Goebellites can use the death of Senator Goebel for political purposes these trials will be kept up and convictions will be forced through in every instance that the Commonwealth desires a conviction, unless the Court of Appeals will give the relief we ask on the present appeal."

"What will be, in your opinion, the ultimate outcome of these cases?"

"No one can tell. I have an abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of justice, and believing, as I do, in the absolute innocence of Mr. Powers, it is my opinion that he will finally be acquitted; but what that man has suffered, and the indignities to which he has been subjected, are enough to arouse a feeling of intense indignation in the heart of any human being acquainted with the facts. The real crime of which Mr. Powers has been guilty is not the assassination of Senator Goebel, but that he was elected as a Republican, against the will of the Goebellites, to the second highest position in the State of Kentucky, viz., that of Secretary of State.

"Mr. Powers is a young man of the most superb courage, but of delicate constitution, a gentleman of refinement and education, and in a weak physical condition absolutely without means to conduct his defense in a proper manner, has been in jail for nearly two years, fighting every day for his health, in a miserable, antiquated, unhealthy jail, and the object of the most bitter hatred on the part of persecutors who not only hate him, but everything Republican, and who possess the power, as has been demonstrated on the last two trials, of forcing a conviction of any Republican, guilty or innocent, whenever they see fit.

PATH OF GOVERNOR TAYLOR.

Early in the history of these cases, I thought Governor Taylor had made a mistake in leaving Kentucky; but when that thought was in my mind I had not had an opportunity of judging to what lengths the prosecution could go in these cases, and never dreamed that such results could be obtained in the courts of Kentucky as have followed in these trials. I am firmly convinced, from what I have seen and know, that if Governor Taylor had remained in Kentucky his political enemies would, to use their familiar and polite expression, have 'broken his neck' long ago.

"One of the great obstacles in the obtaining by Mr. Powers of a fair trial has been the \$100,000 reward fund appropriated by the Legislature for the prosecution of these cases. It has been the incentive to the most malicious, unscrupulous and infamous perjury and subornation of perjury that it is possible to imagine, as has been proven and demonstrated by the de-

monies. No violence was intended and none resorted to. Goebel that morning walked through the assembly hall crowd and not a word was said to him or the least demonstration made against him.

"Goebel was shot on the State House grounds on the following Tuesday, January 30, while on his way to the Senate Chamber, and died on the Saturday following. After his death the Goebellites, realizing the fact that they could make political capital out of his assassination if they could by any means connect any of the Republican officials with the crime, formed a conspiracy to place the crime upon Powers and Taylor. They immediately seized upon the fact that Powers had been instrumental in bringing the crowd of mountain men to Frankfort, called by them the 'mountain army,' and set to work to manufacture evidence to show that the shot came from the window of Caleb Powers' office.

"They first found a bullet hole in a hackberry tree on February 12, some what in line between one of the windows of Powers' office and the point where Goebel is said to have fallen when shot. A string was then stretched from the hole in the hackberry tree to the center of the sill of this window and the line was constructed by any natural object. The question then arose as to the exact point at which Goebel was standing when he was shot, as it could be readily seen that in order to connect the bullet hole with the window, the line must pass through the body of Goebel as he stood when shot. The facts, however, did not fit. They could not move the hackberry tree, nor could they move the window, so to make the facts fit, they simply moved the point on the sidewalk where Goebel was supposed to stand eight to ten feet north of the point where he actually fell.

"It was admitted by the Commonwealth's Surveyor, upon the trial of the case, that he was not in Frankfort on the day Goebel was shot, but the point at which he fell was pointed out to him about two weeks after the shooting; and, further, that a deviation in the line of one-half inch at the point where Goebel was standing, as selected by him, would carry the line entirely away from the hackberry tree. Furthermore, the physicians who held the autopsy on Goebel's body after his death testified that the bullet in its course through Goebel's body was not deflected in the least, but made a perfectly straight line, having a fall or declension through the body of 13 1/16 inch per foot. It was shown, furthermore, that this being the fact, the bullet would have buried itself in the mound around the fountain in the yard just behind Goebel, and would not have reached the hackberry tree by about seventy feet.

"It was further shown by a practical gunsmith, who examined the bullet cut from the hackberry tree, and the same witness who had on the first trial testified for the Commonwealth, but was this time introduced by the defense upon the failure of the Commonwealth to introduce him, that the bullet showed from the rifle marks upon it that it had not been fired from a rifle, but from a Colt's pistol.

"I simply state these facts to show that the bullet was likely fired into the hackberry tree after the death of Goebel, for the purpose of making a case against Powers' office; to demonstrate that the prosecution is not in good faith, and to show to what lengths Powers' enemies have gone to work out the conspiracy formed against him.

"How could the fact, even if admitted that the shot came from Mr. Powers' office window prove him guilty of the offense charged?

"It would in no wise prove his guilt, but the prosecution has been determined to place the assassination in Powers' office. The admitted fact on both sides is that at the time of the killing Powers was on the train, on his way to Louisville, and had in his possession the only key to his office that was known to be in existence, having, as testified by the Commonwealth's witnesses, locked the door of his office when he left that morning, about two hours before the shooting.

"To show the absurdity of the position of the Commonwealth, it is only necessary to say that Mr. Powers, as well as every sensible man, knew that the death of Goebel would mean the absolute and certain defeat of Taylor and the other Republican officials in the contest, as, at the time Goebel was shot, the Republicans believed that a majority of the Legislature would vote against Goebel and in favor of Taylor upon the question of the contest, and this sentiment was expressed by Mr. Powers on the train when he was informed that Goebel had been shot, for the Commonwealth proved that when he was informed of the shooting of Goebel he immediately exclaimed that it was an outrage and would forever ruin the chances of the Republicans to win in the contest. On reaching Louisville Powers learned that the rumored shooting of Goebel was a fact, and purpose for

which he had gone to Louisville was immediately abandoned and he returned to Frankfort that afternoon and was arrested on March 10.

TRUTH AS TO GOV. TAYLOR.

"What connection was shown between the 'mountain army,' so called, and the killing of Goebel?"

"None whatever; but, on the contrary, five men have been indicted as principals in the killing, Powers being indicted as an accessory before the fact. Not one of these five men came to Frankfort with the mountain crowd or had anything to do with that body of men."

"Is it a fact that Governor Taylor, immediately after the shooting, had the Executive Building filled with armed men to protect the assassin?"

"No; on the contrary, it was shown beyond any question that at the time Goebel was shot Governor Taylor was sitting in his private office in consultation with Senator George Alexander, of Louisville, and in all the other offices throughout the building the officials and their clerks were engaged in the performance of their ordinary duties. When the shot was heard there was, of course, some excitement. A man's body was seen lying upon the pavement in the State House grounds in front of the Capitol Building, but it was several minutes before it was known to be Goebel. After his body was carried out of the grounds, crowds of men gathered and threatened, in the most violent language, to blow up the Executive Building and mob the occupants, it being claimed, at that time, and for several days afterward, that the shot came from the third story of the building, Caleb Powers' office being on the first floor.

"Sufficient time elapsed between the shooting and the receipt of information in the Executive Building as to who was shot to have allowed the assassin to escape easily. The armed men were not placed in the Executive Building until after the threats of violence to its occupants had been made and not until fully fifteen minutes after Goebel was shot. Governor Taylor requested Mr. Stephen G. Sharp, now the United States Marshal for the Covington District, to take such steps as might be necessary to protect the building and its occupants."

"What are the facts in relation to the Governor calling out of the militia by Governor Taylor?"

"The Commonwealth attempted to show that the militia was held in readiness at the arsenal at Frankfort in anticipation of the killing of Goebel, but this claim is absurd upon its face, as it was shown beyond any question by the most reliable witnesses that the militia from the arsenal, where they had been for a long time, did not reach the State House grounds for fully thirty minutes after Goebel was shot, and were then called out by General Dan R. Collier, the Adjutant General, under Governor Taylor's orders, the order being sent to the militia Captain by a messenger on foot, a distance of nearly half a mile."

"What about the testimony of Wharton Golden and W. H. Clinton and the other persons charged as accomplices with Powers?"

"The persons charged as accomplices have testified against Powers. F. Wharton Golden, W. H. Clinton and Robert Noaks. Golden and Clinton are both now under the same charge as Powers. Noaks was arrested on a warrant, charging him with the same offense as Powers, and it was so evident that their testimony had been procured by improper means as to make their statements absolutely unworthy of belief. They have been allowed absolute freedom, without guard, to go wherever they please, and, although charged with exactly the same offense with which Powers is charged, Clinton alone has been put under bond, but bond was refused Powers. Noaks, since the first trial, has made a statement that his testimony was procured by improper means, in effect that it was false, and he did not appear at the last trial. Clinton and Golden have appeared numerous times in these cases as witnesses for the Commonwealth, testifying 'with a halter around their necks,' as the court refused to dismiss the indictments against them before they took the stand, and each time they enlarged their sphere of knowledge that to fit the different conditions that from time to time arose.

"It is true that their testimony, if credible, would be somewhat sensational, but no one believes anything they say, and, under our practice, the testimony of accomplices is not to be considered unless corroborated by other testimony, and, as I stated at the beginning of this interview, there has not been a single fact or circumstance proven to corroborate the statements of any one of these three witnesses. We showed that each of them had admitted having received pay for his testimony."

"Then there are two other witnesses who signed in the first trial who were absent upon the second trial, viz: George Franklin Weaver, who testified that he was in the State House grounds at Frankfort at the time Goebel was shot, and saw a rifle barrel pointed out of the window of Caleb Powers' office, when we proved beyond a question that at the moment Goebel was shot, Weaver was 150 miles away from Frankfort, at Grayson Springs, this fact being proven by three men who saw him there, one of whom was talking with him at the time the information of the shooting of Goebel was received at Grayson Springs. His testimony was clearly false that we demanded of the Commonwealth's Attorney that he should be arrested for perjury. This was declined, but he was arrested on the affidavit of one of the counsels for Powers. He was allowed nominal bond and has 'gone away,' and, so far as we have been able to learn, no attempt has ever been made to bring him back for trial."

ANDERSON CONFESSES PERJURY.

"Finley Anderson was another witness for the Commonwealth on the first trial and testified to the fact that Powers had told him that if nobody else could be found to kill Goebel he (Powers) would kill him himself. After the first trial Anderson came to Louisville voluntarily and made an affidavit, in which he swore that the testimony he had given on the former trial was absolutely false and that he had been fixed up in Cincinnati for him to tell the story; that he had received money for his testimony, and the Commonwealth did not introduce him on the second trial."

"Why did not Judge Cantrell vacate the bench upon the last trial when the statutory affidavit was filed against him?"

"I suppose it was because he wanted to provide. The affidavit was as strong as an affidavit could be drawn and states exact facts."

"What is the general accepted theory as to who killed Goebel?"

"I believe that every honest man who is acquainted with the record in these cases and some outside facts which are not matters of record, and cannot be until the prosecution sees fit to make them matters of record, believes that the killing of Goebel was not the result of a conspiracy and that only one or possibly two persons were in anywise connected with or had any knowledge of it, and when the truthful history of this whole affair is written, it will be shown that the only conspiracy in this whole matter was the political conspiracy formed by the adherents of Goebel after his death to make capital out of his assassination by attempting to 'hang Taylor and damn the Republican party.'—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Not too Young to Marry.

Among the people of Europe there is no fixed age at which people may marry and as a consequence children of tender years frequently assume the responsibilities of wedded life. In Anatolia a boy and girl having arrived at the age of fourteen are considered to be old enough for matrimonial purposes and the law allows them to marry and begin housekeeping as soon as please. In Germany a man is not considered to have arrived at a marriageable age until he is 18, and in France and Belgium the man must be eighteen and the girl fifteen. In Spain the bridegroom must have arrived at the mature age of fourteen, and the bride must be a stout young lady of twelve. The law is the same in Portugal.

Hungary has a funny marriage law. For Catholics the marriageable age is considered to be fourteen for the boy and thirteen for the girl, but for the Protestants it is eighteen for the boy and fifteen for the girl. Why the distinction? In Switzerland and Greece the ages are fourteen for the boy, and twelve for the girl, the same as in Spain and Portugal. In Spain, Greece and Portugal boys and girls mature rapidly and a boy of fourteen there is as old physically as a boy of eighteen in the more northern countries, but it seems strange that the hearty mountaineers of Switzerland, where there is no such excuse for child marriages, should set such an early age for matrimony.

For really virtuous marriages, one should go to Turkey. There the law allows any boy and girl who can walk properly and understand the meaning of the necessary religious service to be married for life. In Bulgaria and Serbia, girls are allowed to marry as soon as they cease to be babies, and the girl who is not engaged by the time she is sixteen, is considered a hopeless old maid. In America a woman never loses hope nor a man either.—Exchange.

Rev. J. M. Vingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. Church, Cumberland, Md., says:

"I should be very glad to see a great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail." For sale by all druggists.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Coming of the Morning.

Extract from a lecture of ex-Governor Robert Taylor, of Tennessee:

"I saw the morning with his gray hair and wrinkling brow, stand tip-toe on the horizon and shoot anemones at the vanishing night and then reach up and gather the stars and hide them in her bosom and bend down and tickle the slumbering world with straw of light until it awoke with laughter and song. A thousand bright cells from the rosy fire of the east heralded her coming, a thousand smiling meadows kissed her garments as she passed, and ten thousand gardens unfurled their flowery flags to her. The heart of the dead forest, throbbled a tribute of bird song, and the bright water rippled a melody of welcome. Youth and love radiated with joy came hand in hand tripping and dancing in her shining trails and I wish that the heaven of morning might last forever."

Remarkable Cure of Croup.

A Little Boy's Story.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. R. Steere, of Goodwin, S. D., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he 'threw up' and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth to-day.—Joel Demant, Inwood, Iowa. For sale by all druggists.

THE HOME GOLD CURE.

An Ingenious Treatment by Which Drunkards are Being Cured Daily in Spite of Themselves.

No Noxious Doses. No Weakening of the Nervous System. Pleasant and Positive Cure for the Liquor Habit.

It is now generally understood that Drunkenness is a disease and not a weakness. A body filled with poison, and nerves completely shattered by periodic or constant use of intoxicating liquors, requires an antidote capable of neutralizing and eradicating this poison, and destroying the craving for intoxicants. Sufferers may now cure themselves at home without publicity or loss of time from business by this wonderful "Home Gold Cure" which has been perfected after many years of close study and treatment of inebriates. The faithful use according to directions of this wonderful discovery positively guaranteed to cure the most obstinate case, no matter how hard a drinker. Our records show the marvelous transformation of thousands of Drunkards into sober, industrious and upright men.

Wives cure your husbands! Children cure your fathers! This remedy is in no sense a nostrum but is a specific for this disease only, and is so skillfully blended and prepared that it is thoroughly soluble and pleasant to the taste, so that it can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it. Thousands of drunkards have cured themselves with this precious remedy, and as many more have been cured and made temperate men by having the "Cure" administered by loving friends and relatives without their knowledge in coffee or tea, and believe today that dissipated drinking of their own free will. Do not wait. Do not be deceived by apparent and leading "improvements." Drive out the disease at once and for all time. The "Home Gold Cure" is sold at the extremely low price of One Dollar, this placing it within reach of everybody. A treatment more effective than others costing \$25 to \$50. Full directions accompany each package. Special advice by skilled physicians when requested without extra charge. Sent prepaid to any part of the world on receipt of one dollar. Address Dept. 1, Edwin B. Giles & Company, 2330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia. All correspondents strictly confidential.

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CHIEF CLERK.
Rough Rider. Editor.

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THE CASE OF CALEB POWERS.

Caleb Powers has been tried twice before Judge Cantrill against his will; by two Goebel Democratic juries, over his most earnest protest; in each instance he was convicted and sentenced to a living death in the dingy old penitentiary at Frankfort. The offense for these sentences is simon-pure Republicanism, and his election to the office of Secretary of State over a member of the 1899 Goebel ticket. Powers has labored against great odds, the Commonwealth itself is a great power to combat with, but the influence of that \$100,000 blood money greatly strengthens the Commonwealth. The times from the corruption fund have induced perjured souls to come forth and testify, receiving immunity and reward. A story is told them, the scene is the Goebel murder, the palace is Frankfort, and though they were in Grayson Springs—150 miles away, or in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky and Virginia—their vision is excellent: they see gun barrels protruding from windows in the State building, a cloud of smoke is visible, the sharp, harsh sound of a rifle is heard, a man is seen fall, miraculous conversations are heard, plots of conspiracy are told to every rake of creation, and every Republican that ever saw Frankfort is responsible for the murder of Senator Goebel, one of the unfortunate is Caleb Powers.

The author of this nicely laid story is Tom Courthouse Campbell, a notorious character, who fled from the fury of an outraged populace from Cincinnati by the tight of a burning court house. This professional gatherer of perjured testimony is the counsel employed by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which guarantees to every subject a fair and impartial trial, to invent fabulous stories that will convict innocent men. Poor indeed, must be the cause of the Commonwealth when it resorts to the services of such a man as Tom Campbell, whom Cincinnati citizens burnt their court house to destroy.

Besides having a professional criminal lawyer to lead the prosecution, the Commonwealth has on the bench, a man who openly boasted, in his announcement for the U. S. Senatorship, that he was responsible for the present Democratic regime at Frankfort, notwithstanding the fact the people had ordained to the contrary, and for this service to the party, for his partizan and partial rulings, for the infamy heaped upon the judiciary and his own head, he based his claims to promotion at the hands of the Democratic party. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that convictions come on short notice, per order, just before election, when it is a party necessity, a party demand.

The case of the much abused and persecuted Caleb Powers will soon go to the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the State, for a second reversal. This court will unquestionably reverse the Democratic party, as represented in its political jurist, Jas. E. Cantrill, and in reversing Cantrill the second time, it should pound a little common horse sense into the head of the presiding judge, that he may act with some compunction of conscience hereafter and it ought to forbid his sitting in the trial of Powers or any other accused of the crime of being elected to a State office on the Republican ticket.

Out of THREE HUNDRED MEN summoned as jurors to try the case of Caleb Powers, only five were Republicans and not one was chosen on either jury. All came from localities strongly prejudiced against the accused, seeing but one side of the case, and in their judgment, actuated by the bitterest and most intense feeling of partizan hate, harboring in their bosom flames of party passion, and personal animosity, fanned to active party service by cruel and biased rulings of a despotic judge.

The unfortunate condition of this noble, brave, chivalrous young man certainly appeals to the sympathy of all men outside the realm of party passion. We believe in the absolute innocence of Caleb Powers, and from the manner of the prosecution, its conduct and Cantrill's Mayville speech, cannot understand what condition the mind that sees otherwise. All men are agreed that Cantrill should have vacated the bench on the filing of Powers' affidavit; that the jury should be fairly and impartially selected; that the testimony submitted ought not come from trained witnesses duped and bribed to swear according to necessities. Those who believe in the impartial administration of justice, cannot do other than censure Cantrill and the prosecution for the character of the prosecution. If the time shall ever come when Powers is tried by a fair and impartial trial judge and jury, he will certainly

be vindicated. There is no case in history so clearly and objectively outlined, for persecution of the innocent, there is not a parable.

When we go into the bank breaking business, we'll take all in sight leaving the sacks of silver and claiming the boxes of gold. We ain't much on free silver no way, air you Messrs. Marsh, Keeley, Mills, Gray?

The interview, of Mr. R. C. Kinhead, counsel for Caleb Powers, on first page, is a lucid statement of the trials of Kentucky's outraged Secretary of State. Read it.

CANTRILL has had his Senatorial aspirations "nipped in the bud." Now, will he not vacate the bench, and allow an impartial judge to sit in the Powers case?

Being grieved by the boys the Hartford bank burglars replied, "Oh, well, we're gentlemen of our class." Yes, but—the class.

Boys, you hit the wrong town, don't you think?

An Honest Lawyer.

Newport, Ky., Jan. 21.—A case without a parallel in the Campbell Circuit Court was tried to-day. The style of the case was Brown & Terrell vs. Haase, and upon its calling defendant's attorneys were absent. Mr. Terrell, one of the plaintiffs, arose and said he was a practicing attorney of Covington, and being directly interested in the case he did not desire to take advantage of the attorneys on the other side and asked for a continuance. A messenger was dispatched to the absent attorneys, but returned without either and the court ordered the case to proceed.

Mr. Terrell, as attorney, witness and one of the plaintiffs, was requested by the court to make a statement to the jury. He proceeded, and created a mild sensation no straightforward as we e his at times in a detailing of the defendant, in which it was alleged that, having given no consideration for the new note given by Haase, it could not be collected. After concluding both sides the court instructed the jury. The latter was not out more than five minutes when it returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount of the note and interest. The amount of the note was \$731. Mr. Terrell is a young man and was but recently admitted to the practice at the Kenton bar. He was comparatively a stranger to Newport attorneys until the conclusion of his case to-day when all were anxious to make his acquaintance, and the verdict of the audience was that a real, honest lawyer had been found.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

For the Love of Us.

The triumph of Dewey at Manila Bay was not only a victory over the Spanish fleet, but a victory over the nations of Europe that had practically united in a movement to make common cause against us in the interest of Spain. The untimely and hypocritical Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, was particularly active in the movement in spite of his protestations of friendship. Russia alone stood out and refused to take part in it. France entered the scheme reluctantly and Germany, though willing enough, felt some trepidation about incurring the hostility of this nation. When Dewey sank the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay the world opened its eyes to the prowess of the Americans. Dewey's feat sounded throughout the world and gave those who would otherwise have been unfriendly to us cause and made them count the cost of the undertaking. The result was that in spite of the pleadings of Austria the intended assault on this country was prevented. England all alone has been claiming that she alone stood out as our friend during the crisis, but the truth can no longer be hidden. Russia, our traditional friend, seeks every opportunity of demonstrating her good wishes for us, and though a despotism and we a republic this country is not likely soon to forget her kindness.

Just now the effort all over Europe seems to be to court our friendship and to minimize the part that each nation took to turn a European coalition against us. Finding that we were too big to whip every European nation is seeking to join us and get as near to us as possible. They are willing to do anything now for the love of us since they have discovered that they can not harm us so long as Russia remains our friend. The delicate attention shown us by France, Germany, England and other European nations is to show us that

whatever may have been thought during the Spanish-American war no ill will exists now, and that desire of each is to cement the bonds of friendship already existing. The visit of Prince Henry is a part of this programme and we may be sure that other nations will take great interest in our affairs and make it as pleasant as possible to us. The lesson of it all is that we should be prepared for a united attack at any time. Things move quickly in these days and we never know when such an eventuality may occur. We should set our house in order, complete our coast defenses and increase the size of our navy. The cry of economy always raised when the proposition to build warships comes up is a false cry and it seeks a false economy. It is much cheaper as well as much wiser to avoid a conflict by being prepared to repel it than it would be to suffer the disaster which would follow should a conflict ensue.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Peace Stave for Hanna.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 23.—Because of Senator Hanna's efforts to bring about more amicable relations between the labor and the capital, and because he was conspicuous in the recent conference in New York between a number of prominent capitalists and labor leaders, a hundred or more of his friends in the city this afternoon presented to him a fine statue, emblematic of "Peace." The figure is full length, of the finest marble, and is the work of an Italian sculptor.

In replying to the presentation address made by Judge Sanders who referred to Senator Hanna's part in the last two Presidential campaigns, Senator Hanna, after disclaiming any personal credit for what had been accomplished in 1896, said, in referring to President McKinley:

"I remember as I looked the last time on that noble face, cold in death, that it seemed to me as if the work was done. It seemed to me as if, in that beautiful death, there had ended not my ambition. But time gave me the opportunity to think and to remember the principles for which he stood, the principles to which he had devoted his life's work, and then I knew that my work was only half done; that what might remain to me of life, of energy and ability to execute, should be consecrated that these principles and policies might be perpetuated."

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

"I have noticed that the sale on Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets is almost invariably to those who have once used them," says Mr. J. H. Weber, a prominent druggist of Cascade, Iowa. What better recommendation could any medicine have than for people to call for it when again in need of such a remedy? Try them when you feel dull after eating, when you have a bad taste in your mouth, feel bilious, have no appetite or when troubled with constipation, and you are certain to be delighted with the prompt relief which they afford. For sale by all druggists.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Old "Shinplaster."

"Shinplaster" currency is a rare sight in these days, but the Danville Advocate tells of some recently brought to light in Boyle county:

A colored man, last week deposited at the Citizens' Bank several bills of postal currency, which was issued during the Civil War, on account of the suspension of specie payment. They are of the denominations of fifty, twenty-five, fifteen, ten and five cents and are in splendid state of preservation. They had been in the possession of the colored man's mother since the war until her death a few weeks ago.

Ely's Liquid Cream Balm is an old friend in a new form. It is prepared for the particular benefit of sufferers from nasal catarrh who are used to an atomizer in spraying the diseased membranes. All the heating and soothing properties of Cream Balm are retained in the new preparation. It does not dry up the secretions. Price, including spraying tube, 75 cents. At your druggists or Ely Brothers, 55 Warren Street, New York, will mail it.

A man once wished to make money. He secured a good store. He secured good goods. He secured good clerks. He made no money.

He then turned on his store the light of newspaper advertising and let the people know he was in business and why. He kept this in the dark no longer.

Then he made money.—Boston Herald.

Boy's Dream Comes True.

Pittsburg, Jan. 22.—The dreams of Edward Glubb, of Ross Station on the West Pennsylvania road, came true. Three nights in succession he dreamed that his little five-year-old sister, Mary, was burning to death. Yesterday afternoon she with a number of others, was skating at Ross Grove. There was about a dozen boys in the skating party, including the girl's brother, Edward, aged sixteen. A fire was built by the skaters. Mary was standing by the fire when the flames blew against her clothes, setting them on fire. Her brother tore the burning clothes from the girl. She was taken home and a physician

called, but despite his efforts she died in a few hours afterwards. Edward's hands and arms were badly burned.

Seeking an Issue.

Adlai Stevenson is still alive. He seems to have been hibernating somewhere, and has waked up with the same notions that he had back in the last century about the tariff as an issue for the Democratic party.

Adlai was away somewhere, or he would know that the tariff was worked out by the Democratic party. It was a campaign partly on the tariff issue and partly on Republican dissatisfaction with some features of the Harrison administration, and used its victory to make war on the industrial forces of the country, thus precipitating hard times and a financial panic.

Before the Democratic party can hope to win on a tariff issue, all of the men, women and children, who suffered by reason of the last Democratic victory must pass away and a new generation come who do not know what it means to close the mills and factories.

With the tariff for an issue the Democrats would be foredoomed to defeat, but the use of the tariff for an issue would produce hard times by causing manufacturers to reduce their output for fear they might have to readjust their business to a new tariff scale.

Adlai's advice, if taken, would work incalculable injury to the people besides insuring Democratic defeat. Better let the tariff alone. Chewing gum would be a safer issue for the Democrats.—Jersey City Journal.

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years and have never known it to fail," says James Prendergast, merchant, Annapolis Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicate an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly ward off by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists.

Child Burned To Death.

A little girl, four years old, a daughter of Russell Talbot, of Tilden, died Saturday from the effects of burns received the day before. The child was at home alone when the accident occurred, and the only thing that threw any light on the tragedy was a broom, which was burned. The child lived about twelve hours, though the flesh was burned from the bones in several places.—Owensboro Inquirer.

Would Skin Him and Tan His Hide.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—"If I had the power and ability, I would skin that man, salt his hide and tack it up on the barn door before the ordinary preacher could sharpen his jack knife." This was the attitude of the Rev. F. A. Hardin, former presiding elder of the Rock River Conference, publicly stated, toward Prof. Charles W. Pearson, at the regular weekly meeting of the ministers in the First Methodist church to-day.

Bursting with indignation and taking every opportunity to scorn the professor at the Northwestern University for his attack on Scriptural miracles and those who preach that they are literally true, the Rev. Mr.

Repairing Neatly Done

Never thought of such a sign for a medicine did you? Well, it's a good sign for Scott's Emulsion. The body has to be repaired like other things and Scott's Emulsion is the medicine that does it.

These poor bodies wear out from worry, from over-work, from disease. They get thin and weak. Some of the new ones are not well made—and all of the old ones are racked from long usage.

Scott's Emulsion fixes all kinds. It does the work both inside and out. It makes soft bones hard, thin blood red, weak lungs strong, hollow places full. Only the best materials are used in the patching and the patches don't show through the new glow of health.

No one has to wait his turn. You can do it yourself—and the bottle.

This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE,

409 Pearl St., New York.

50c. and \$1. all druggists.

Hardin worked hard to have the meeting take some action against the preacher.

Several others present were laboring to have the ministers take a stand against Prof. Pearson, but representatives of the university, the Rev. M. S. Terry, professor of the Garrett Bible Institute, and the Rev. J. P. Brunningham, pastor of the First Church and a trustee of the university, blocked any attempt to do this. This action was taken, apparently, to allow the trustees of the university to take the initiative in the proceedings.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Favors Pension for Mrs. McKinley.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Senate Committee on Pensions today reported a favorable report upon Senator Hanna's bill in granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, widow of the late President McKinley.

In a report on the bill, Senator Gallinger cites precedents for the proposed pension, among which are the following: Mrs. Washington, to whom was granted the Franklin privilege; Miss Louise Adams, widow of John Quincy Adams, to whom a pension was granted; the widow of James K. Polk, to whom a pension of \$5,000 a year was granted; widow of Zachary Taylor, to whom the banking privilege was granted; widow of John Tyler, to whom a pension of \$5,000 per annum was granted; widow of Abraham Lincoln, to whom a pension of \$5,000 per annum was granted; widow of U. S. Grant, to whom a pension of \$5,000 per year and the banking privilege; widow of James A. Garfield to whom a pension of \$5,000 per year and the banking privilege were granted.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Chinese Exclusion.

The people of the Pacific coast are not alone in their apprehension that Congress may not enact the Chinese exclusion measure that is about to expire. The whole country is interested, and, in fact, the few white men comparatively who inhabit this earth feel this interest. If we open the doors to the hordes of yellow men from the East, it means that our civilization will be overrun and blotted out. We cannot hope to absorb or assimilate the countless millions that would come to us were the barriers laid down. In less than a century the civilization of this country would be Mongolian. With this point gained by the Chinese there will be nothing left the white man but a few million people in Europe, and these could not withstand the tidal wave which would roll over them when menaced from America as well as from Asia. The white man has about all he can do to defend and perpetuate his civilization at best, and even at best the day may come when the white man will be as extinct on this earth as is the DoCo or the Mound builder.

But aside from the ethical reasons, the Chinese should be excluded from this country because they will compete and degrade the labor of the country. America is great because her laborers receive a higher wage scale than those of any other nation. Living on a higher plane and surrounded by more comforts and conveniences, they are more intelligent and energetic and possess greater individual and collective productive capacity than any other people in the world. They are the foundations of our progress, and to degrade them will mean the weakening of not tearing down of the edifice of civilization we have erected and of which we are justly proud.

The clamor that is being made for opening the doors to the Chinese is a clamor of greed and selfishness. It comes from the great corporations and manufacturing industries, particularly of the East, who desire cheap labor, and who would prefer free labor or unpaid labor if they could get it. Congress should at once re-enact the Chinese exclusion law, and it might be wise to make it perpetual.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Lynchings of 1901.

For some years the Chicago Tribune has been keeping an account of lynchings in the United States and publishes each in each year the results of its investigation. The record for 1901 shows 18 lynchings and of this number 12 have been in the South and 14 in the North. The record also shows that 107 colored, 26 white, 1 Indian and 1 Chinaman were lynched. In 1900 there were 115 lynchings, which shows an increase of 20 for 1901. It is usually charged against the race that negroes are lynched in the South for the crime of rape, but the records show they are lynched for even minor offenses against the law. For the lynchings in 1901, the following crimes were charged: murder, 39; criminal assault, (rape) 19; theft, 15; murderous assault, (rape) 8; cattle and horse stealing, 7; complicity in murder, 6; quarrel over property, 5.

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be purified of its unhealthy matter through the skin, and great danger to life would follow should it be left before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S. S. S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system **A CONSTANT DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM.**

When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these sores to break out again, and grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the tissue. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviating pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does, and restores how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, if diseased body.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Sharley, 51, 1700 N. 4th St., suspected murder, 3; suspected criminal assault, 1; kept a gambling house, 1; suspected killing cattle, 1; alleged theft, 1; resisting arrest, 1; insulting a white woman, 1; lurching, 1; forcing a white boy to commit a crime, 1; race prejudice, 9; unknown reasons, 5; mistaken identity, 1.

The publication of this record gives a pleasure to any good citizen, and we hope that publicity may induce public sentiment against mob violence and cause its suppression.

G. W. DEANE

Dizzy?

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation, Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years they have been the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure.

Small doses cure.

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DON'T MISS IT.

THE CLOAK SALE

—AT THE—

ECONOMY

DRY GOODS STORE

We have a few extra nice Cloaks left that we will close out AT COST. Also a few Short Jackets, on which we will cut the price just HALF. All our Capes go at COST. All Furs at COST.

\$15.00 Cloaks for \$10.00. \$12.00 Cloaks for \$8.00. 10.00 Cloaks for 6.00. 6.00 Cloaks for 4.00. 10.00 Jackets for 5.00. 8.00 Jackets for 4.00. 4.00 Jackets for 3.00. 5.00 Jackets for 2.50.

Dress Goods.

We want to clean this department up, ready for a new Spring Stock. For the next 30 days we will give 10 per cent. off on all Woolen Dress Goods.

Clothing.

We will sell all Overcoats and Suits for the next 30 days at a special 10 per cent. discounts. This includes some splendid values in our best goods.

We make it a rule every year, during January and February, to clean out everything left over from fall and winter stocks, in order to have plenty of room for our new Spring Goods. To do this successfully, we cut prices right and left, and during this great sale, you can buy what you want at about actual wholesale cost, and in some instance at less. Remember, our stock includes everything in the Dry Goods line.

Mrs. Sara Collins Smith,

R. T. Collins' Old Stand.

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And get all the news all the time

WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE

For 20 Years Has Led all Worm Remedies.

Prepared by JAMES F. BALLARD, St. Louis.

For Sale by J. H. Williams, Druggist, Hartford, Ky.

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